

Exposure Hints for
Hong Kong Snapshotting
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Street scenes f11, 1/50
Hazy days f5.6, 1/50
Rainy days f5.6, 1/25
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British Talks On Suez Canal

Cairo, May 14.
Direct negotiations for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty will hang fire for the next ten days.

During this period, members of the British delegation will in turn accompany the British and Egyptian military advisers, who are now inspecting military installations throughout the country to estimate the time required for the British evacuation.

While this is taking place, it is most unlikely that there will be any formal meeting between the two delegations, but the British will concentrate on drafting a new treaty.

It is not known when the two delegations will meet again, but the Egyptian Premier emphasized that the British and Egyptian representatives are "in constant touch."

Meanwhile, Mr. William Eric Beckett, legal adviser to the Foreign Office, has arrived from London. Political circles in Egypt regard this as a sign that a definite advance has been made towards an agreement on a new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Mr. Beckett helped in the draft of the 1936 treaty, which is now the subject of the revision negotiations.

Despite the continued attacks on the negotiators by the Wafdist and renewed stressing by the Kotla Party (Wafdist bloc) of the "unity of the Nile Valley" (union of Egypt and the Sudan), the negotiations are thought to be going well.

The Premier is regarded as having skilfully countered the Kotla demand for a plebiscite on any agreement that he will hold elections for a new parliament if the negotiations succeed and a treaty is signed.—Reuter.

No Large Scale Derequisitioning

IN AN INTERESTING APPENDIX TO THE BUILDING RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE'S REPORT, COL. J. D. MILNE, THE QUARTERING COMMANDANT UNDER B.M.A., WRITES:

IT SHOULD BE REALIZED THAT MANY LANDLORDS ALREADY HAVE LONG LISTS OF APPLICANTS FOR HOUSES OR FLATS IN ANTICIPATION OF THEIR EVENTUAL DEREQUISITION AND THAT SIMILAR LISTS ARE LIKELY TO BE INSTITUTED IN RESPECT OF REPAIRED OR NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS.

New arrivals already begin to speak to local residents. It is recommended that these aspects of the situation should be brought to the notice of Government Departments and European business firms and that Government pressure should be brought to bear to induce them to obtain accommodation in advance of the arrival of their staffs and to arrange for it to be furnished and guarded by watchmen. Such pressure might take the form of—

(i) Notifying firms that Government will accommodate in hotels and hotels only a given percentage of the staff of each firm and that numbers in excess of this percentage will not be permitted to return unless they have private accommodation to go to immediately they arrive.

(ii) Limiting the entry of women and children to those who have private accommodation, either than in hotels, available to them on arrival. To induce wide publicity to these measures will be necessary at an early date.

Service Needs

From the reports put in by the services it is evident that no large scale derequisition of premises can be expected in the near future.

Factors such as eventual size of garrison, relief by Civil Police, or detachments now doing Police work, dates of departure of existing organizations who are not normally borne on any peace establishment, dates of

HOUSING REPORT ISSUED "Minister Of Reconstruction" Proposed To Coordinate Work In Colony Stress On Need For Speedy Action

That a Senior Executive Officer be appointed to the staff of His Excellency the Governor with powers equivalent to those of a Minister of Reconstruction, whose sole duty it shall be to coordinate the work of reconstruction and housing, is one of the principal recommendations in the Final Report of the Building Reconstruction Advisory Committee, which was released for publication yesterday.

The report reveals that 310 European-type residential buildings have suffered serious damage and that 1,808 have been destroyed, and that there is, therefore, a shortage of normal non-Chinese accommodation for between 7,000 and 9,000 persons.

AT THE SAME TIME, AT THE DRAFTING OF THE REPORT, 834 BUILDINGS WERE UNDER REQUISITION; INCLUDING APPROXIMATELY 600 EUROPEAN-TYPE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, EQUIVALENT TO SPACE FOR APPROXIMATELY 2,000 CIVILIANS.

STRESS THROUGHOUT THE REPORT IS UPON THE NEED FOR SPEEDY DECISION AND ACTION BY GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE PLANNING OF SOME MEASURE OF SUBSIDY TO PRIVATE OWNERS OF PROPERTY TO BRING THE COST OF REPAIRS TO A PRICE LEVEL CLOSER TO THAT EXISTING WHEN RENT RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION WAS INTRODUCED BEFORE THE WAR.

Following were members of the Committee: Mr. Lawrence Kadoorie (chairman), Capt. C. Milne, Lt. Col. J. D. Milne, Wing Cdr. S. E. Faber, Lt. Col. J. Forbes, Mr. A. M. Braga (Secretary).

The terms of reference were:

(i) To find and state the facts relating to the present condition of buildings in the Colony and to report on the extent of the damage done in the Colony to buildings of all types, placing them in categories according to their functions.

(ii) To make recommendations on policies to be adopted to hasten rehabilitation.

Present Allocation

(iii) To review the present allocation of accommodation and to prepare estimates of accommodation likely to be needed for the Services, Government and civilian use for a period of, say, 12 months.

(iv) To make recommendations for new construction and repairs and for priority of each category of building reconstruction work.

(v) To advise on policy for importation to building materials.

(vi) To recommend what Government control (if any) should be imposed to ensure that materials in short supply are allocated in the best interests of the community.

(vii) To advise on policy for financing reconstruction, legislation and town planning and other relevant matters.

(Continued on Pages 5 and 8)

From the foregoing it is evident that—

Government control over hotel accommodation will be necessary until new building and reconstruction of damaged houses catch up with the demand for accommodation.

Pressure must be brought on European firms to induce them to plan ahead to provide and furnish accommodation for expected arrivals of staff and for individuals now residing in hotels. Government should offer to accommodate in hotels or hotels only a specified percentage of the European staffs of each firm. Numbers in excess of this percentage should not be permitted to return unless the firm can guarantee that the individual has accommodation available immediately to him in places other than hotels.

The return of women and children to the Colony should be prohibited unless the individual has accommodation other than in Hotels, available immediately on arrival.

The possibility of delaying until next winter, when tents could be used, the arrival of certain troops, is worth consideration in those cases where postponed arrival would enable accommodation to be freed now or in the near future.

Government should control allocation of incoming building material to the extent of fixing the priority under which different types of accommodation are repaired or constructed. It is necessary for Government to do this now and in the near future.

RUSSIA AND U.N.O.

London, May 14.
The Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, said today he was convinced that Soviet Russia would not walk out of the United Nations, despite the recent events before the Security Council. "Soviet leaders know that they would thereby risk uniting the world against them. That is the last thing they or any sensible person want."—Associated Press.

RUSSIANS TO BACK ARABS

Damascus, May 14.

The Soviet Minister to Syria told the Syrian Government that the Soviet Government has decided to back the Arab case if the Arab League brings the Palestine problem before the U.N.O. it was reported here today.

The Minister was said to have communicated this decision to the Syrian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister in an interview.

The Prime Minister later called a cabinet meeting and informed his ministers of the Soviet decision. The Arab Governments will be immediately informed.—Reuter.

Faint Cry Of "Dad, Dad"

Princetown, May 14.

Faint cry of "Dad, Dad" led a search party to 12-year-old Brian William Crook, lying injured on Dartmoor.

His father, an engineer in Dartmoor prison, was one of the searchers.

A mile away lay the body of Brian's ten-year-old companion, Ronald Nichols, a prison officer's son, killed by an explosion which injured Brian.

It is believed that the boys picked up an ammunition relic of the war as the spot where they were found was part of an artillery range.

In spite of injuries, Brian had set out to crawl to a hamlet. He was taken to the Plymouth Hospital.—Reuter.

MIKHAILOVITCH

London, May 14.
Replies to several questions in the House of Commons today, voicing concern over General Draza Mihailovitch, former Yugoslav War Minister, now being held for trial by the Yugoslav Government. Mr. Hector McNeil, Foreign Under-Secretary, said that the British Government had undertaken to forward to the Yugoslav Government written evidence on behalf of the general of British officers who served as

RARE GIFT

Adelaide, May 14.
A pair of white kangaroos will shortly be shipped to London as a gift to the former Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, from the Australian Stock Owners Association.

The animals, believed to be the only representatives of their species in the world, are now on view at the Adelaide Zoo.—Reuter.

Attempt To Smuggle Jews

Off Haifa, May 14.

The ancient, rust-scarred Greek motorship "Smyrun" is today ploughing through the Mediterranean Sea, off Palestine, in the custody of H.M.S. "Jarvis" and two gun-boats.

The passengers on board the "Smyrun" are 1,750 stateless Jewish men, women and children, illegal immigrants who left Constanza (Romania) a week ago without passports.

"Jarvis" took the battered ship and its human cargo into custody last night, after planes had spotted her position. She was heading toward Tel Aviv, where it was planned to land the illegal immigrants. Now, under the eyes of "Jarvis," she is cruising slowly along the Palestine coast until the authorities decide what to do with her, and, what is more important, her passengers.

The ship's decks are crowded with Jews, many of them singing the Jewish national anthem. All are in tatters. —Associated Press.

NEW BATTLESHIP ON HER TRIALS

LONDON, May 14.
BRITAIN'S NEWEST BATTLESHIP, "VANGUARD" BUILT BY MR. JOHN BROWN ON THE CLYDEBANK HAS JUST RETURNED FROM INITIAL TRIALS. ENGINE, GUNNERY, STEAMING AND STEERING TRIALS WILL TAKE PLACE BEFORE SHE IS OFFICIALLY COMMISSIONED IN AUGUST.

EARLY NEXT YEAR HER FIRST LONG CRUISE WILL TAKE THE ROYAL FAMILY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Vanguard," which cost £11,000,000 is armed with 16 5.25 inch guns and a large number of Bofors anti-aircraft guns, and is also equipped with the latest radar installations and other secret devices not yet fitted in any other warship. Lessons learned during the recent war were incorporated in her construction.

The figures for her armament are given as received, and should be treated with reserve. Presumably, they refer to her secondary armament only.

She is powered by steam turbines and has eight watertube boilers. Incorporating a new system of oil burning. Exhaustive research in every sphere of ship armament and design has produced a maritime fortress combining strength with speed and efficiency and ingenuity in attacking power.

Localising Damage

The machinery layout has been planned to localise damage. Each set of engines has its own boilers so that a hit in one set of engine rooms or boiler rooms can only affect one set of machinery, the other three remaining intact, and this principle applies also to the electrical supply systems.

Pumps are fitted high to obviate their being submerged by local flooding.

The full wartime complement will include 100 officers and 1,900 men, and amenities provided show big advance in accommodation for crew.

Soda Fountain

Separate messing and bright

Interim Govt. For India

Simla, May 14.

An interim government for India will be announced before the British Cabinet Mission leaves for home, it was learned here today.

It is taken for granted that the names have already been discussed and probably approved. Informed observers consider that the announcement which the British Mission is expected to make after its return to New Delhi from Simla will also include their considered proposals for a long term settlement.

The British Ministers and the Viceroy are leaving Simla today for New Delhi. Congress and Moslem League delegates to the conference are also leaving Simla, except the League President, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, whose plans are not known. —Reuter.

PACIFIC WAR BASES

Tokyo, May 14.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Chifley, asked at a press conference here to define Australia's attitude regarding the problem of Pacific bases, said: "We desire that the question be looked at in an overall manner while the situation is surveyed rather than tackled piecemeal."

Australian, he said, was willing to discuss the matter with all concerned. She desired, however, to continue her close association with the Americans in the Pacific.

Mr. Chifley defined the purpose of his mission as a visit on behalf of the Australian Government and people to offer to General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, personal thanks for his brilliant leadership and for the conduct of the campaign against Japan.

He "side-stepped" the question by a Japanese reporter regarding the possibility of the Japanese Emperor being indicted as a war criminal.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—Cloudy, with intermittent drizzle, fair periods; light easterly winds.

Typhoon:—Position at 0 a.m.

14.6 deg. N, 140.7 deg. E, direction uncertain.

Yesterday's temperatures, etc.:

Macau:—10 deg. at 1 p.m.

Macau:—74.6 deg. at 9 a.m.

Macau:—0.8 inches.

Macau:—85% at 0 a.m.

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DEATH

CRUZ.—On Wednesday, May 1, 1946 at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Anna Francesca Gozano Cruz, aged 62 years, the dearly-beloved mother of Frederic, Benjamin, Leonaldo, Victor, Benjamin, Mrs. Osmena, Francis, Mrs. Emilia Xavier, Mrs. Bertha Silva and Mrs. Carmela Rold, and grandmother of Dorothy Cruz, Donald Cruz, Marie Franco, Eddie Xavier, Alfred Xavier, Carlo Xavier and Demetrio Xavier.

HOUSING REPORT

When we recall that the Housing Commission of 1935 took roughly three years to produce its report, the achievement of the Kadoorie Committee, confronted with, in many respects, a heavier task in completing its investigation and making its recommendations in a matter of three months deserves the warmest thanks of Government and the community. There is, of course, a decided difference in the degree of urgency imposed by the circumstances, but it is none the less to the credit of the 1946 Committee that their response to the need fulfilled all the requirements in the way of energy and initiative. If their example stimulates Government to equal vigour and promptitude, in shaping policy and framing programmes, there should be every reason for satisfaction. Even that is the least serious side of the problem. It is one thing to decide, as Government may upon the Committee's recommendation, to subsidise building materials and labour costs, and another to obtain materials in quantities adequate to give shape to substantial re-building schemes. It is far from confirming picture that the Committee has been able to present as a fact-finding body. And although that, in itself, affords no justification for throwing up hands in despair, it is as well that the unpleasant truth should be known. An additional 9,000 Europeans and Americans are expected to arrive in Hong Kong within the next twelve months. Such has been the damage to European residential property that there will not be normal accommodation available for approximately 7,000 of them. Over 1,800 houses have been completely destroyed, while nearly 600 intact houses have been requisitioned by different branches of the Services and, their own accommodation being heavily strained, or so they say, they will give them up with the greatest reluctance. The only answer, in fact, is renovation, reconstruction and new construction, and we ask that at a time when building materials are in scarce supply in every part of the world. The position has to be faced that the housing shortage, already so acute, must inevitably become more so before the hardly-begun process of repair and re-building can hope to make itself felt. More and more people must, for some time to come, be found accommodation in existing buildings, strained as they may be. Lower standards of comfort must be a common acceptance in the general interest, even to the point of consent to a billeting scheme, affecting those who happen now to be generously housed. Difficulties there may be, but none of them are insuperable if the full facts are recognised and drive and determination mark official efforts to meet the problems as they arise. There will, for this reason, be ready endorsement of the Committee's recommendation of the appointment of a "Minister of Reconstruction" responsible to His Excellency the Governor. The right man in the right place, concentrating on this No. 1 problem, housing in all its aspects, may be expected to prove to be labour well repaid.

When reparations do become available from the Western zone the lion's share goes to Russia as the most damaged country of the United Nations. The first shipment of advance reparations to the U.S.S.R. is scheduled for this month or early next month. It totals 2,600 tons and is estimated to be far more valuable than all the reparations so far taken by the British from their zone. It includes materials from a shipbuilding, an aircraft and a ball-bouncing plant.

It is quite understandable therefore that the Russian experts working on the level of industry plant try to secure for the Russian zone an equal share as possible of what production is to be left for Germany. This releases more machinery in the western zones, of which Russia gets the lion's share, tends to keep the Eastern zone prosperous and free from unemployment while the western zones are burdened with the danger of rapidly growing unemployment, and provides goods for export from which Russian forces can repair herself for any food and materials she has to supply to the people of her zone.

The Russian experts also try to insist that production be left in the Western zones should be retained on a basis of two shift day—which would again set free still more plant for reparations.

Such results impossible, say to a Director of Public Works, whose time and attention must be divided over numerous additional problems of rehabilitation. Full analysis of the 63-page Report is not today possible, but it is comprehensive and informative, and it is to be hoped that, in the results that it produces, it will prove to be labour well repaid.

Honesty The Best Policy? Britain Wonders

British experts dealing with reparations to be paid by Germany and plans for her future industry are wondering whether honesty is the best policy.

Britain is taking out of the British zone far less and putting in proportionately far more than any of the other Allies with the possible exception of America.

In the Russian and French zones especially, the occupying powers have shipped off to their own countries anything they could find which would be of benefit to them. No lists have been published of these plants, stocks, machines etc, which have been carried off.

But Britain, who has urgent need of many things which could be taken from the British zone were keen on the Western zones adopting the two shift basis of reckoning production not only to increase the amount of plant available for reparations but also because they have taken away so much of the industrial plant in their own zone to replace that destroyed by the Germans in Western Russia, that they cannot unless two shifts are worked to

No statistics are available, but it is certain that the French and Russians have taken hundreds of times more than this from their zone.

Here is one example of what is happening: British manufacturers are being showered with enquiries for press-studs which Germany formerly supplied to the greater part of the world which she cannot now produce for export at all. In the British zone, there are some of the most modern plants for turning out press-studs which are better, cheaper and infinitely more quickly produced than any in Britain. If those machines were dismantled, packed and taken at once to Britain, British manufacturers would be in a position to secure the world export market in press-studs.

But if the machines are put into the reparations pool, and held up by the red tape inevitable in getting things through the channel, they will reach the British manufacturers in a year or so, at a time when British machine-makers should be in a position to produce machines for the purpose. By then the German machines will only serve to compete with British machines, whereas now they would break down a serious bottleneck and bring excellent results.

There are thousands of similar cases. Housing materials are another example. We could get masses of material for rebuilding Britain from the British zone of Germany. But if it goes through the normal reparations channels, instead of being taken directly as it would be if it were in the Russian or French zone and shipped quickly to where it is wanted, it will not arrive until British factories are in a position to produce the goods themselves.

The reasons given for not taking things direct and shipping them off to England are that Britain wants to give the small nations of Europe a chance to get their fair share of reparations which are essential to their reconstruction after years of occupation and the complete destruction of their economy. On the other hand, it is pointed out that Britain is paying heavily to maintain the British zone of Germany at present and to keep her army of occupation there. The small nations who would benefit by reparations are bearing none of this expense.

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On this second point, a ruling has now been made by the Control Council that production from plant which is important from a war potential point of view shall be reckoned on the basis of a two-shift day so as to leave the minimum of such plant in the country and make rapid expansion of production impossible. But in the textile, boot and shoe, and other light industries not dangerous to peace and likely to produce exports with which German imports can be paid for, one shift a day shall be taken as the basis for reckoning productive capacity except where the tradition of the industry has been to work two shifts.

It is believed that the Russians were keen on the Western zones adopting the two shift basis of reckoning production not only to increase the amount of plant available for reparations but also because they have taken away so much of the industrial plant in their own zone to replace that destroyed by the Germans in Western Russia, that they cannot unless two shifts are worked to

Business men see a chance to show mounds of refrigerators and radio sets, whereas all the general public is thinking of is some rail-ways, trick-of-the-trade, non-consumables, and that great strength which rings the bell. It will be Suez's job to combine the two. Every Portuguese business man who surveys the latest reaper and binder will notice that a beautiful girl with a Japanese sunshade is walking a tightrope above the reaper and binder section of the Pavilion of Agricultural Machinery. And the visitor from Turkey who inquires about telephone dials will be answered by a tattooed sailor ready to swallow a sword.

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The trouble with International Exhibitions is that the hopes of the public are raised long in advance of the event by hints that they will be not so much exhibitions as fairs.

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NO AGREEMENT EXPECTED

Unless Western Powers Make Concessions

Teheran Massing Troops

Teheran, May 14.
Hidayam Es Salteneh, Iranian Premier, in a statement broadcast over the Teheran Radio tonight, said a deadlock had been reached in the negotiations with the Azerbaijani mission, and the talks would be continued later.

Reporting that the Democrat delegates had returned to Tabriz for further instructions, the Premier's statement blamed the "unconstitutional demands" by Jafar Pishevani, Azerbaijani "Premier" and head of the mission, for the breakdown in the negotiations.

The failure to agree had first arisen over the question of the appointment of a Governor for Azerbaijani province, the Premier's statement continued. Pishevani had demanded the appointment by the Provincial Council. Furthermore, he wanted army and gendarmerie commanders appointed by the Azerbaijani authorities.

The third Azerbaijani demand, which led to the deadlock, was the distribution of state land for the peasants.

Calling for a speedy settlement of the status of Azerbaijani to enable the Iranian parliament to proceed with the legislation for the Soviet-Iranian Oil Company, the statement added that Azerbaijan would be included in the elections and send deputies to Teheran.

Meanwhile, Jafar Pishevani has returned to Tabriz. This disposed of the rumours here last night that the Government dismissed his bodyguards and was preventing his departure until an agreement had been reached.

Dr. Pishevani's departure followed the Tabriz Radio announcement that the Azerbaijani "National Army" would fight any attempt to enter the province by Government troops, who are reported to have marched the key points all along the Azerbaijani border.—Reuter.

Mr. Attlee Has Nothing To Say On India

London, May 14.
Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, told the House of Commons today that he had nothing to add to the communiqué issued in India on the breakdown of the Simla conference.

He was replying to a question by Mr. Richard Butler (Conservative) asking if he had any information communicate to the House about the breakdown and future intentions of the Cabinet Mission to India.

Statement Proposed
New Delhi, May 14.
When the Cabinet Mission to India issues its promised statement of policy, probably on Friday, it may give an indication of the approximate date by which India will become completely independent, it was learned in Congress quarters in Simla today.

The Prime Minister replied: "The House will have seen the communiqué issued by the delegation in India and the Viceroy. I will keep the House informed of developments, but at the moment I have nothing to add to the communiqué issued in India and published in the press here."

Mr. Butler asked for an answer to the second part of his question regarding the future of the Cabinet Mission, and if any fresh instructions had been sent from the Cabinet in London.

Mr. Attlee replied that no fresh instructions would be necessary at present.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Acting Leader of the Opposition, said that there appeared from the press this morning to be some indication that the Ministers in India were taking some new initiative. It was that fact which had made Mr. Butler add the query to his question.

Mr. Eden asked if the Prime Minister had any information, or if not, if he would give it as soon as possible.

The Prime Minister replied that he would certainly give the information when he could. He added, "I should not have understood from that phrase as meaning a new instruction, but having got the two sides together for talks, a new initiative must mean another attempt to bring them together again."

In reply to Mr. C. Williams (Conservative), Mr. Attlee indicated that the Dominions were being kept fully informed of the talks in India.—Reuter.

No Change In American Attitude

PARIS, May 14.
RUSSIAN QUARTERS PREDICTED LAST NIGHT THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE WOULD BREAK UP WITHOUT AGREEMENT ON MAJOR ITEMS WITHIN TWO OR THREE DAYS UNLESS THE WESTERN POWERS GAVE IN TO SOVIET DEMANDS TO AWARD TRIESTE TO YUGOSLAVIA AND TO KEEP GREAT BRITAIN OUT OF ITALIAN NORTH AFRICA.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, IT WAS REPORTED BY A RESPONSIBLE SOURCE, WERE REMAINING FIRM IN THEIR INSISTENCE THAT THE ADRIATIC PORT BE GIVEN TO ITALY.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, returned to Monday's session from a week-long conference in London with British and Dominions ministers, armed, it was reported, with their approval for his demands for British trusteeship over Cyrenaica.

Mr. Bevin advanced this demand last week when the Russians announced their support for giving the colonies to Italy under United Nations' trusteeship.

Soviet officials, according to reliable Russian sources, feel that they have made enough concessions, chiefly on the reparations and colonial issues, and that now it is time for Britain and the United States to come through with the compensating half of a bargain.

M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, last week abandoned Russian claims for trusteeship in Tripolitania and offered to moderate Moscow's demand for Italian reparations.—Associated Press.

Informal Session

Paris, May 14.
The Big Four Foreign Ministers were still facing the unresolved major problems of Trieste and Italian reparations when they met this evening in an informal session at the office of the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault.

They were meeting after a weekend interval, which the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, employed in first hand consultation with the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee in England.

Minor Italian questions still awaiting the ministers' decision are:

- Allocation of Italian naval vessels between the allies.
- France-Italian frontier questions, including frontier adjustment and demilitarisation of frontier areas.
- Status of private bilateral treaties between allied countries and Italy.—Reuter.

The Russian delegation was reported determined to prevent British military forces from re-

Portugal To Cede Azores?

London, May 14.
Authoritative sources disclosed today that Anglo-American-Portuguese negotiations are in progress on the future of the Azores.

Earlier a Foreign Office spokesman said the negotiations were confined to talks on the liquidation of the British and American air bases in the Azores.

He would neither deny nor confirm that Britain and America has asked Portugal for cession of the Azores as an Atlantic defense base, but authoritative sources said this question had also been brought up in the overall discussions which are still proceeding through normal diplomatic channels.—Associated Press.

British General Hands Over

Batavia, May 14.
Major-General G. K. Bourne, Commander of the 5th Indian Division in Sourabaya, has handed over his command of East Java to the Netherlands Commanding Officer, Colonel Gielker.

Before leaving for Batavia, Major-General Bourne issued a proclamation thanking the inhabitants of Sourabaya for their assistance given to troops during the difficult days of fighting last October and November and during the later period of reconstruction.

The next step, following the failure of the conference, will be the setting up of an interim government and the creation of a constitutional-making machinery.

Observers here believe that attention is now concentrated mainly on the broadest basis which might be obtained for an interim government. The Indian States would not play a part in such a government, but it is thought, maintain close touch with it.—Reuter.

I.R.A. MAN BURIED

Belfast, May 14.
John MacCaughan, the hunger striker who died on Saturday in Dublin jail, was buried yesterday in a cemetery not far from Belfast where his fellow Irish Republican Army leader, David Fleming, is still on a 50-day fast in a bid for freedom. Despite tension that gripped the country the funeral was simple and devoid of rebellious demonstrations, although hundreds lined the route of the cortege.—Associated Press.

Copenhagen Paralysed By Strike

Copenhagen, May 14.
The Danish capital was partially paralysed today as the result of a strike that started on Saturday as a protest against a government decision to biplane in a dispute between slaughterers and their employees.

Thousands of workers disregarded the appeal of trade union leaders to return to work. Three thousand shipyard workers marched to the parliament buildings yesterday, where a six-hour deposition was received by Prime Minister Knud Kristensen, who told them that the government intended to remain firm on the slaughter question.

The slaughterers strike, which touched off the general strike, was called in an effort to get higher wages.

Train and bus traffic was halted at noon when strikers tore down tramway wires and urged bus drivers and conductors to cease work.

Gas workers decided to continue at their jobs, but gas pressure was low.

The only newspapers which published were the "Social Democrat," the Communist, "Land and Folk" and the non-political publication "Information."—Associated Press.

American Defence Secrets Not So Secret

Washington, May 14.
Senator Wherry, Republican of Nebraska, yesterday reported "shocking" evidence that the safeguards surrounding American military information is inadequate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which completed hearings behind closed doors last month, hopes to complete by May 17 a bill tightening the present 30-year-old espionage law and bringing it up to date with the inclusion of radar and the atomic bomb.

Senator Wherry explained that technical engineering information sometimes has just as great secret military value as "secret weapons" of two decades ago, but that at present there is nothing that forbids the export of industrial knowledge.

Sub-committee Chairman Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, and other committee members have disclosed that the sub-committee received testimony that:

(1) Russia has sought contracts with companies manufacturing electronic devices, asking as part of their contracts that Russian engineers be trained in the contractors' factories.

(2) The Commerce Department sells freely many technical documents, including some seized from Germany, dealing with articles the army and navy have declared as being non-secret but neither Russia nor France have reciprocated.

Non-Secret Clues

Senator Eastland said it is indicated that many secret devices can be put together from parts classified as being non-secret. Both Senators Wherry and Eastland are convinced that a central board is needed to clear contracts made by the United States by foreign governments.

The sub-committee is now working on a bill by Senator Eastland prohibiting the sale to foreign governments of any electronic device, but Eastland said this bill needed revision.

While radar, self-guided missiles and proximity fuses are electronic devices, so are radio sets and radio manufacturers fear the bill if introduced would shut off all their foreign exports.—Associated Press.

LARGEST TRIAL ENDS

Dachau, May 14.
The General Military Court today sentenced 58 operators of the notorious Mauthausen extermination camp to hang. Three others were given life sentences.

The defendants were sentenced after a United States court found them guilty of murdering thousands of victims imprisoned by the Nazis in persecution campaigns.

This largest of all war crimes

STYMIED

London, May 14.
A dangerous Nazi awaiting trial for the murder of 60 Royal Air Force officers in a German prison camp was recaptured tonight at the 14th hole of a golf course in Ashford, Middlesex, after 18 hours liberty from a nearby prison camp.

Armoured cars, soldiers and policemen had been hunting for the ex-Nazi policeman Erik Aacharia since his escape but he offered no resistance when he was finally cornered.—Reuter.

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TELEPHONE and TELEGRAPH materials and equipment, WIRE TRANSMISSION equipment, RADIO TRANSMITTERS, POINT TO POINT TRANSMITTERS, AM and FM BROADCASTERS and STUDIO EQUIPMENT, RADIO RECEIVER communication, RADIO RECEIVER broadcasting, NATIONAL RADIO PARTS, ONAN PLANTS, INDUSTRIAL HEATING equipment, WESTON METERS, ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS, STORAGE BATTERIES and DRY BATTERIES, ALL KINDS OF CABLES, WIRES and LAMP CORDS, ELECTRIC METALLIC CONDUIT FITTINGS, HACKSAW BLADES AND DRILLS, ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC HOUSE APPLIANCES, INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING PRODUCTS and ELECTRICAL SIGNALLING equipment, INSULATORS, FLOODLIGHTS and TRAFFIC SIGNALS, VENTILATING FANS and AIR BLOWERS.

All Enquiries are cordially invited and will be given prompt and careful attention.

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88634: MANAGER.

Junk Inspector On Extortion Charge

"ADEQUATE MEALS"

Rates of which meals will be provided in Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, following cessation of Government operation, were announced yesterday.

The new rates, which come into force as from tomorrow (Thursday), are for "reasonably adequate meals" provided by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

Holders of "A" tickets and future residents of hotels for whom Service rations are not being drawn—\$6.50 for three meals a day.

For "A" ticket holders who are still drawing Service rations there will be no changes in the present charges.

For non-residents, breakfast will cost \$2.00, lunch (3 courses) \$3.00 and dinner (4 courses) \$3.50.

From May 31 to May 31 luncheons will be served to "D" ticket holders at the present rate of \$1.00 per person. No breakfasts, and dinners will be served. After May 31 no meals will be provided for "D" ticket holders.

GOVERNOR VISITS HOSPITALS

H. E. The Governor, Sir Mark Young, spent the whole of yesterday morning visiting hospitals on the Island.

Accompanied by Dr. J. J. Feihly, acting Director of Medical Services, the Governor paid calls to the Queen Mary Hospital, including the naval section which has 210 beds; the Netherlands, Tung Wah East and St. Paul's hospitals. At the Tung Wah East he was greeted by the Chairman of the Tung Wah Directors, Mr. S. F. Yung.

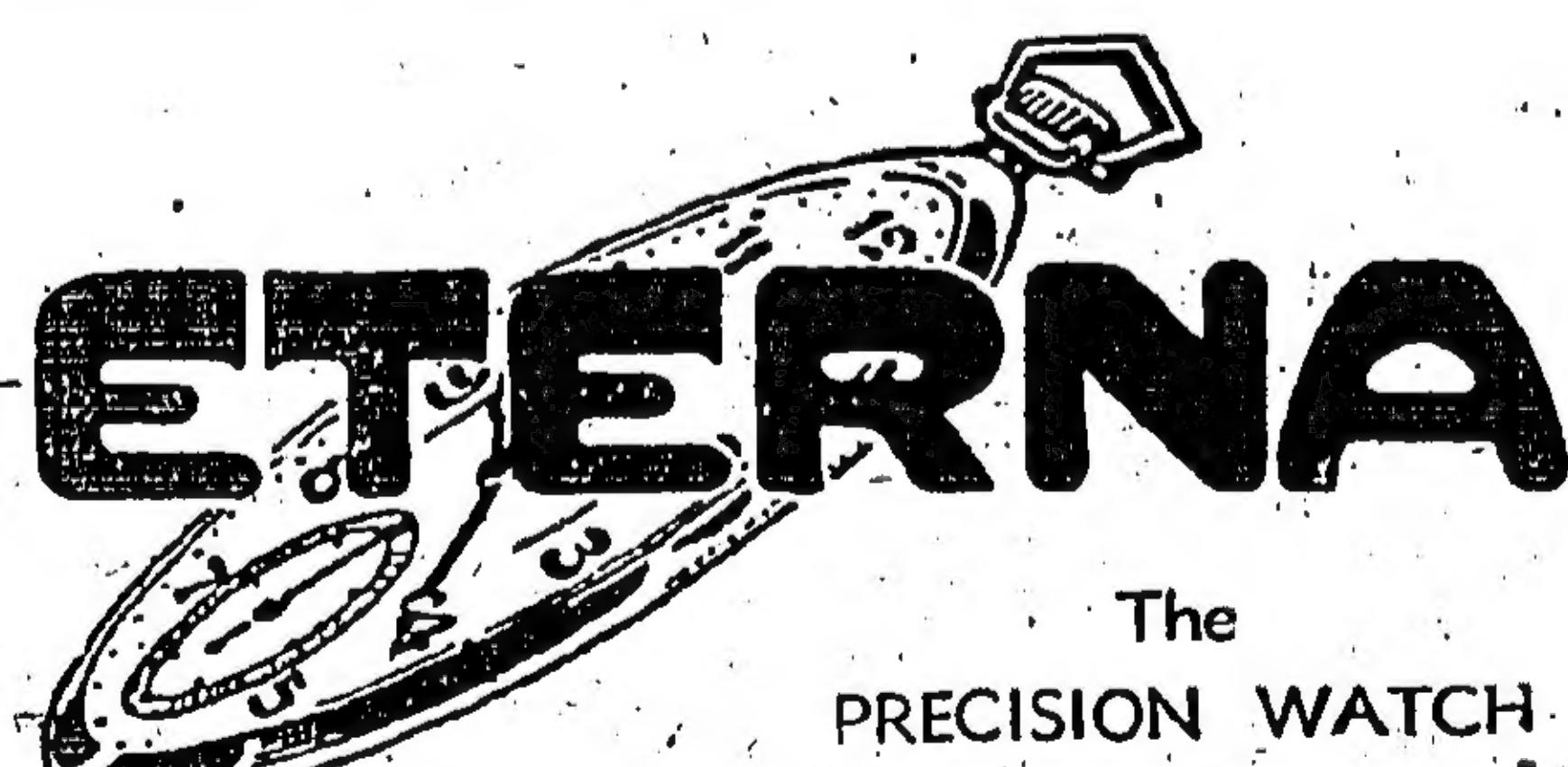
His Excellency displayed keen interest in everything he saw and chatted with a number of patients at every hospital.

DREDGED FOR SHELLFISH

Before Mr. Horace Lo at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Wong Sam and Chan Foon were charged with dredging for shellfish within the Harbour limits during the cholera epidemic.

Mr. Lo discharged the defendants but issued a severe warning that similar offences in future would be very severely dealt with.

The usual concert of variety on records will be given at the Toc H Services Club, Nathan Road, Kowloon, at 8 o'clock this evening. The programme includes Concerto for Trumpet played by Artie Shaw, Opus L. played by Tommy Dorsey, Rhum Boogie, sung by the Andrew Sisters and numbers rendered by Glenn Miller, Bing Crosby and Dinah Shore. The classical side of the programme presents part of Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite, Chopin, Purcell's Trumpet Voluntary and Bach's Air on a G-string. Paul Robeson will sing "Water Boy."



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COMMITAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JOHN CHARLES STOPPA, JUNK INSPECTOR, CHARGED ON TWO COUNTS OF EXTORTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF A BRIBE, AND ROYAL ISAAC FERNANDEZ, POLICE INSPECTOR, YOUNG WAH-CHOW, CLERK, AND TSANG FAN-HUNG, BOATMAN, THE LATTER TWO OF THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, CHARGED ON FOUR COUNTS OF AIDING AND ABETTING STOPPA IN THE EXTORTION AND BRIBERY AND COUNSELLING OR PROCURING HIM TO EXTORT AND ACCEPT A BRIBE, WERE COMMENCED BEFORE MR. W. H. LATIMER AT KOWLOON COURT YESTERDAY.

Mr. da Silva (appearing for Fernandez) submitted that the charges of aiding and abetting were inconsistent with charges of procuring and counselling, the one set of charges indicating that his client was present at the alleged extortion or acceptance of bribes and the other placing his client as an accessory before the fact, indicating that he was not then present.

Cheung Chau Request
He asked the Court to accept his submission that the charges were inconsistent and to select one set of charges. Mr. Smith replied that this submission should be put at the actual trial if defendants were committed. The Magistrate agreed with Mr. Smith.

In his opening address, Mr. Smith said that the case against accused arose out of a request made by the Cheung Chau Sea Products Guild on behalf of fishermen on the Island that members of the Harbour Office staff be sent there to license junks and boats carried by junk-masters for protection.

Do you remember signing the statement?—I do. But there were so many words on the typewritten statement, I do not remember what it was.

Alteration Made
You are quite sure in your mind it was a type-written document you signed?—I remember going to the Supreme Court and two documents being shown to me. I was asked to put my signature on both of them. One was typewritten and the other in Chinese.

Did you read the Chinese document before you signed it? I read the Chinese statement.

Did you require a certain alteration to be made to the document?—Yes.

In that Chinese statement did you say: "He told me it would be \$10 a license and I would get a share"?—I don't remember having said that.

If the interpreter told you that comes here and makes a statement that you did say that, what will you say?—I may have said that. I was confused the first day because I had some wine.

When did you have that wine?—From 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. I had some "mui kwai lo."

So when you made the statement you were a drunken man?—Yes.

How drunk?—To such an extent that I was confused. I had three or four cups.

How much can you drink normally without getting into that state?—Ordinarily I can take one or two cups. In the case of "mui kwai lo" I can only drink one cup.

How did you manage to get to the Supreme Court at all in your drunken state?—By motor-car.

Mr. Smith (to witness): You dictated an alternative to this.

The next day they settled

ELECTROCUTED

Mr. José Azevedo, 42-year-old Portuguese resident of Shanghai, was electrocuted when he crowded a live wire in the grounds of the Chinese Jockey Club in the Yangtzeou district of Shanghai.

Mr. Azevedo, who was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Arthur Azevedo, and an American friend, was on a shooting trip when the accident occurred. He is survived by three sisters, Mrs. P. F. Vialta, Mrs. B. M. Vialta and Mrs. F. C. Marques, and two brothers, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Albert Azevedo.

statement?—Yes, I saw it was incorrect, so I dictated a part. Did anybody tell you where to stop dictating?—I was told that nothing could be done about the upper portion, but the lower portion could be added to.

Tea Money Talk
Mr. Smith then proceeded to call to witness the statement in Chinese he is alleged to have signed, to which both Mr. Losby and Mr. da Silva objected on the ground that the witness had already said that the statement was made when he was in a confused state of mind.

Mr. Smith replied that he was entitled to test the credibility of witness.

Mr. Smith: You say in your statement that you did collect tea-money?—I don't remember. I was asked by an official if I had collected tea-money.

Denied Receipt

Witness denied ever having received any money in excess of what was paid for licences and to even having discussed money matters or licences with Mr. Chow.

He also denied ever having heard the interpreter, Tsang, tell junk-masters to go and see Mr. Chow at the Cheung Chau Sea Products Union's office.

You told Mr. Smith that Mr. Lonsdale asked you: "Did you collect tea-money?"

Mr. Smith: You say in your statement that you did collect tea-money?—I was not clear-headed at the time. Mr. Lonsdale said: "You people have been collecting tea-money" I said "No" I was not then clear in the head.

Did Mr. Lonsdale say that if you made a statement to help the prosecution in this case you would not be prosecuted and that otherwise you would be?—Mr. Lonsdale said that if I confessed or owned up to what the people in Cheung Chau said about our going about to collect tea-money, I would not be sent to prison.

Mr. Smith: Mr. Lee, how do you remember all these details of what Mr. Lonsdale said if you were drunk?—I had never in the past committed any offence. When he questioned me I was very much afraid and I would have said "Yes" to anything asked of me.

At this stage the Court rose, a formal remand on bail being granted the accused to 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 21.

Obituary

A. P. Blunt

News has been received that Mr. A. P. Blunt, C.M.G., who had a long career in the Consular Service and was British Consul in China from 1944-45, died at Dulwich Saffron on April 18, 1946, at the age of 80.

Mr. Blunt was the son of Major-General Grant Blunt, of the Royal Engineers. He was educated at Dulwich and entered the Consular Service in China in 1909. He was Pro-Consul at Hankow in 1909. As Assistant in the Chinese Secretariat, Peking, from September, 1909 to February, 1911. He was then Vice-Consul at Shanghai from 1912 to 1917 when he went to France on service with the Chinese Labour Corps.

In 1919 he was seconded for service with the Wu-hai-wai Government, becoming acting Consul-General in 1921. His other appointments included those of acting Consul at Ichang, 1926-28; acting Consul-General at Chinkiang, 1927-29; and Consul in Peking, 1929, at Shanghai, 1930, at Swatow, 1931-32, and at Nanking, 1933. After a year as acting Consul-General at Nanking he was selected to be Consul-General for the Philippines Islands at Manila in 1935, later serving at Canton. Then he became British Red Cross and Dr. John Commissioner in China.

—Associated Press.

Hong Kong Health Return

The following weekly return, from May 5, to May 11, inclusive, shows the number of notifiable cases reported to the Health Authorities:—

	Cholera	C.S.M.	C.	Chicken Pox	Lip.	D. S. S.
Cases:	8 (2 imported)	9		1	—	4
	(3 unknown)					
	(3 local)					
Deaths:	1					
Enteric		Malaria		Smallpox	T.B.	
Cases:	6	76		3 (2 unknown)	69	
				(1 dumped)		
Deaths:	3	24		2	53	
Puerperal		Plague		Rabies	Scarlet	Typhus
Cases:	—	—		—	—	—
Deaths:	—	—		—	—	—
Yellow Fever		Total				
Cases:	—	187				
Deaths:	—	90				
* Cerebro Spinal Meningitis						

Life In Australia During The War

Rotarian Hugh Braga amused his audience yesterday at the Rotary Club tiffin with some humorous anecdotes on his experiences and adventures in Australia during the war years.

The speaker was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell, who said that Rotarian Braga was in Australia when the Japanese attacked Hong Kong, and was therefore among the few fortunate ones. He stayed in Sydney for 4½ years and returned to the Colony in November, 1945.

Rotarian Braga preceded his talk with a tribute to the fine hospitality of the Rotary Club in Sydney. Shortly after the fall of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies all Far Eastern Rotarians were invited to avail themselves of the facilities of the Club without payment of fee for the duration.

The Australians are noted for their unfailing sense of humour," said the speaker. "At our weekly meetings a special

feature was the activities of the Master-at-Arms who, armed with a huge club, went round to evict dues from offending members, and the offences seem to be to have a birthday or to become a father in the preceding week. A more serious offence is to have a grand-child. These fines were, however, paid up with a good grace, for the small sums went to the Social Service Fund."

The speaker then dealt with various topics extending from the Australian's love of horse-racing to the peculiarities of the Australian language, with some laugh-provoking stories about the American invasion of the island continent thrown in, and ended up with a warm tribute to the character and attributes of the fine race.

"I have great admiration for the Aussies. They are friendly and big-hearted. They grumble a lot but do not really mean to be unpleasant. They are outspoken to the point of rudeness and you know where you stand with them but they do not intend to hurt your feelings. Many are anti-British until a foreigner expresses anti-British sentiments. They are great improvisers and will attempt anything."

"They are sensitive to criticism, refusing to admit that a stranger knows better than they do. They take great pride in their homes, their fighting men and in their country—and with justification. When they have the incentive they work hard, but they know the value of relaxation in the wonderful open spaces on the magnificant beaches and unlimited bushland of their country."

Oustanding Qualities

"They have a keen sense of justice, sometimes mistaken, which makes them champion the cause of the underdog. Their two outstanding qualities are their refusal to admit defeat and their keen sense of humour—qualities which have enabled them to contribute so much in the somewhat diminishing quantity.

During his 12 years in China, His Excellency has convened 12 Bishops' conferences. A public function has been planned for the end of the month.

Money Mart

Gold eased off a little yesterday after the previous day's spurt. It opened at \$481 per tael, and though it went up to \$492 at about noon it fell back to \$481 on close.

Chinese national currency was quiet, and fluctuation was within narrow limits. Rates closed at \$2.30 for futures and \$2.40 for spot (per CN\$1,000), the same as the previous day.

U.S. dollars were firm with buyers at \$5.25. Sterling was unchanged at \$12.30, while Australian pounds dropped slightly to \$18.10.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, May 14. Opening quotations on the Shanghai market today were:

Buying Selling
CNS CNS
Gold per ounce 182,000 183,000
U.S. Dollars 2,320 2,350
Hong Kong Dollars 410 420

The 10 a.m. quotations were:

Gold per ounce 158,500 159,000
U.S. Dollars 2,185 2,195
Hong Kong Dollars 395 405

Closing quotations were:

Gold per ounce 176,000 178,000
U.S. Dollars 2,280 2,310
Hong Kong Dollars 400 419

* Unofficial market.

—Associated Press.

Readers' Letters

Quiz Show

Sir.—We wish to express our feelings regarding Saturday's Quiz Programme over Z.B.W. between Wanchai Wanderers and Intelligence Corps (1).

In the past we have enjoyed this programme immensely, but during the above mentioned quiz, neither questions or answers were audible owing to the noise of the audience passing such comments as "jolly good show, old chap" and "I haven't got a clue" interspersed with ill attempts at crooning.

May we suggest that these persons of wit, song and humour, reserve their doubtful talents for more appropriate occasions.

THE COUNTS OF KOWLOON.

Licentious Soldiery

Sir.—It is with concern that I read of the new order forbidding Service personnel to enter brothels or premises housing prostitutes; and after due consideration

Tours of The Battlefields

London, May 14. There were long queues at Thomas Cook's today and hundreds of letters, telegrams and telephone calls came in from all over the country in a rush to book for summer tours of the Normandy battlefields, beginning on the second anniversary of D-Day, June 8.

The tours will last a fortnight, cost £41-14-6 "all-in" and continue until Sept. 30.

A representative of Thomas Cook said: "There are only 3,000 vacancies, and all will be sold out in a week."

The bottleneck is shipping. Only 200 passengers can be taken on each ship.

The tourists will travel from London by way of Newhaven and Dieppe—scene of the daring Commando raid in 1942—to Rouen and then to Deauville. This will be the chief base for motor-coach tours to see the historic invasion landmarks.—Reuter.

BANDITS IN MALAYA

Kuala Lumpur, May 14. Three thousand British troops, including the 7th parachute battalion and battalions of Gurkhas and Punjabis, are stationed today at a key road crossing on the Siam-Malaya border, in a bid to break up a band of 500 bandits, mostly renegade Chinese.

The bandits, operating in three main gangs, stage border forays and levy tolls on the people.

Local commerce has been virtually throttled according to reports.

No fighting is expected, said an official statement issued after the Malaya command had announced the posting of the full occupation.—Associated Press.

DEFENCE REGS. REMAND

Another remand of a week was granted by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday when 10 persons including a woman, appeared on charges of breaches of the Defence Regulations. One of them was charged with High Treason.

The accused were Lau Man-chiu, 33, former special constable, Fung Chi-keung, 38, former special police constable, Hector Lee, 36, shop boy, Yau Kin-kong, Chau Tung, Tsang Kau, Tam So, Yiu-man, Li Shu, alias Liang Shu, Lam Wing, alias Lam Kin-hong, and F. M. el Aroui, 40, journalist.

Lee Yuen-chau, 26, store assistant, was charged with being a bandit.

Edgar Ronald Childe was discharged by Mr. E. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday when summoned for careless driving and failing to stop at a police signal at the junction of Garden Road and Kennedy Road on April 29. Accused was discharged owing to lack of evidence.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAIIS

Wednesday, 15th May.	
Kwong Fook Cheung	9.00 a.m.
San Yin Lee	10.00 a.m.
Kutung	9.50 a.m.
(Parcels)	10.00 a.m.
(Ord.)	10.00 a.m.
Helikon	12.00 p.m.
(Parcels)	1.45 p.m.
(Reg.)	1.45 p.m.
(Ord.)	1.45 p.m.
(Parcels)	2.30 p.m.
(Reg.)	2.45 p.m.
(Ord.)	3.00 p.m.
Empire Darling	2.30 p.m.
(Parcels)	2.45 p.m.
(Reg.)	3.00 p.m.
Canada via Vancouver, B.C.	4.00 p.m.
Shanghai, U.S.A., Central & South America via Seattle	Whitman Victory
Canton	Sei On
Thursday, 16th May.	
Kwong Fook Cheung	11.00 a.m.
Edna	10.00 a.m.
Oradell	10.00 a.m.
(Parcels)	10.00 a.m.
(Reg.)	2.45 p.m.
(Ord.)	3.00 p.m.
Bangkok	2.30 p.m.
Straits	3.15 p.m.
U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco	Nam Lung
Europe via Liverpool	Fook Hoi
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok & Saigon	Kwongtung
Canada via Vancouver, B.C.	Friday, 17th May.
Shanghai, U.S.A., Central & South America via Seattle	Kwong Fook Cheung
Canton	Hoi Shew
Macao & Tsinshan	M. V. Bengal
Bangkok	Artemis
Straits	Macstan
U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco	Salween
Europe via Liverpool	Kwolyang
Airmail for Canton, Chungking & Kunming	By Air
Kowloon	(Reg.)
Canton	(Ord.)
Airmail for Canton, Chungking & Kunming	(Parcels)
Kowloon	(Reg.)
Canton	(Ord.)
Australia via Sydney	Kalpaki
Canton	Fatahan

Matsuda Sentenced To Eight Years

WEAK

London, May 14. An estimate that 70 per cent of Egyptian men are unable to bear arms in their country's defence because of disease and malnutrition is made today in the "Evening Standard" by Professor A. Cecil Alport, former director of Cairo university medical unit.

"Egyptians cannot defend the Suez canal even against one of the weaker powers," he wrote.—Associated Press.

SNATCHER CAUGHT

A Chinese detective C.384, Li Man-yau, was commanded for his alertness by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday for arresting a snatcher at Des Voix Road central on Monday.

The snatcher, Yip Ying, who was charged with larceny of a gold wrist watch from Miss Wan-Kam-wing, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Chinese Detective Lai, who was on board a tramcar, saw the snatching, jumped off from the car and arrested the accused.

Mr. She remarked that it was very cowardly to steal from a woman.

THEFTS

Lo Ming charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan with stealing 25 catties of firewood at Connaught Road West on Monday, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Li Tsui was given a two weeks' sentence for stealing a pair of leather shoes at Morrison Street.

For being in unlawful possession of a bundle of wire and lead piping at Smithfield Road Tsang Yuen was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment. The wire and piping were ordered to be confiscated.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE

Direct steamer service between Hong Kong and Wuchow will be resumed next month when the steamer vessel "Nam Loong" now undergoing repairs in dock, is fitted up and ready to run. She will be taking both passengers and cargo.

At present there is no direct steamer service between the two places, and most of the river traffic comes and goes via Canton or Kowloon.

Before the war two large river steamers "Tai Hing" and "Tai Ming" operated a regular service between Hong Kong and Wuchow.

Two women hawkers were each fined \$20 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday for a breach of the Cholera Regulations by selling shell fish at Centre Street on Monday. Accused were selling mussels which were apprehended.

In a press report on Sunday it was stated that the naval authorities had announced new facilities for radio telegrams to ships. It should be pointed out the Civil Administration have an equal part in the planning, inauguration and the operation of this service.

SERGEANT MATSUDA KENICHI, FORMERLY OF THE HONG KONG JAPANESE GENDARMERIE, WAS FOUND GUILTY OF THE MALTREATMENT OF A FORMER CAFE WISEMAN, AT WAICHOW BETWEEN MAY 25 AND AUGUST 5, 1945 AND SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS BY THE MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY MORNING.

THE COURT FOUND THAT THE PROSECUTION HAD NOT PROVED THAT LI KAM-MOON HAD DIED THROUGH THE ILL-TREATMENT HE HAD RECEIVED FROM ACCUSED, ONLY 10 MINUTES WAS TAKEN TO REACH A VERDICT.

The court was comprised of fending Officer and H. Q. Land Forces was read in Court.

In one letter Lieut. Haggan applied for certain Japanese witnesses to be called and received the reply that the accused must submit a statement giving his reasons for requiring the witnesses. This as compiled with and a reply received from H. Q. Land Forces stated that the General Officer Commanding had considered the request but felt that witnesses had not sufficient evidence to give and that it did not warrant a further delay of the trial.

Although the report has not been officially confirmed many universities in China are said to be already drawing up a list of their candidates who may be future leaders of the country.—Reuter.

HOUSING REPORT ISSUED

(Continued from Page 1)

PROPERTY DAMAGE

The survey of residential property damaged and destroyed reveals the following figures: European type: 310 damaged; 1,802 destroyed, total of 2,118.

Chinese type: 162 damaged; 569 destroyed, a total of 731.

Tenement houses: 8,217 damaged; 8,039 destroyed, a total of 16,256.

On the basis of this figures, it is computed that 160,000 Chinese have been displaced and approximately 7,000 European.

The cost of reconstruction, based on rates ruling during the first six months of re-occupation, is estimated at \$56,000,000 for repairs, and \$131,000,000 for reconstruction. Pre-war costs would have been of the order of \$11,000,000 and \$26,000,000.

The Committee expressed the view that the final cost will probably lie somewhere between the two figures. They point out also that the estimates cover merely the cost of sufficient work to bring the buildings to a state capable of occupation, not to bring them back to pre-war standards.

THE SHORTAGE

The Committee's conclusions after an exhaustive survey are as follows:

(i) The shortage of accommodation of all kinds grows more acute every day with the steady increase in the population of the Colony.

(ii) The greatest shortage is in residential accommodation of the non-Chinese type.

(iii) Residential property housing about 7,000 of the 10,000 non-Chinese civilians who are expected to be here by the end of this year has been damaged or destroyed. An appreciable part of the remaining accommodation is now taken up in housing people who were not previously residents in the Colony.

(iv) Some 160,000 Chinese have been displaced by war damage and others by requisitioning and with rapidly increasing population the congestion is becoming worse.

(v) Accommodation for the Services has also been materially reduced below the requirements.

(vi) There is little prospect of adequate new buildings being erected to meet Service requirements within the twelve month period considered by the Committee, but there may be some improvement in the situation due to the erection of huts.

(vii) Requisitioning by the Services is therefore necessary, de-requisitioning being merely a change in status of persons housed, will not in itself produce additional accommodation.

(viii) Unless much rebuilding is done soon, the accommodation problem will become critical for all sections of the community.

BUILDING MATERIALS

(ix) The most important single factor in the building reconstruction of the Colony is the provision of building materials in adequate quantity and at reasonable market prices.

(x) To achieve this (a) a special organisation staffed with personnel with experience of purchasing and handling building and civil engineering stores should be set up.

(xi) It is unlikely that the

China's "Atom" Students

Shanghai, May 14. China has picked five of her brightest science students to proceed to the United States to take up the study of atomic energy.

They were the most successful among a large group of candidates from all parts of the country who sat for a special examination in the University of Szechuan in the provincial capital of Chengtu, conducted by the Ministry of Education.

The students, it is learned, will spend two years in the States in the laboratories, learning everything that can be learned about atomic energy.

Another interesting report from the States says that the State Department will select about 25 students from a number of countries, including China, for a two-year post-graduate course in cultural and sociological studies.

Although the report has not been officially confirmed many universities in China are said to be already drawing up a list of their candidates who may be future leaders of the country.—Reuter.

REPATRIATION NOTICE NO. 71

S.S. "SALWEEN" is expected to leave for the UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE on the 16th May, 1946.

The undermentioned are listed for embarkation:

Messrs. W. C. Bovard, Drury, N. B. Fraser, O. Guttinger, T. J. B. McIntyre, D. MacKenzie, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. Muffet, Mrs. W. Naef, Mrs. K. M. Naef, Miss J. Y. Naef, Mr. Shrub, Mrs. J. P. Sorby, Lt. E. N. Van Der Stok, Mrs. E. Van Der Stok, Mrs. H. Van Der Stok, Mr. & Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Tan Boey, Mrs. Tan Boon Wah, Mr. Lim Kee Neo, Miss Tak Keng Chui, Mr. Lim Kuan Chuan, Mr. Wilson Chong Yul Shing, Mr. Tsan Keen Dat, Mrs. Ching Ying, Mrs. Wong Siew Ying, Mr. Chuck Tai Fun, Mr. Ho Ng Seng, Miss C. H. Ho, Mr. Ong Keng Soo, Mrs. Tan Lin Boon Har, Mr. Lim Kit, Mrs. Lim Tak-Sze, Mrs. Matz, Tan Kee Oo, Miss Lim Kee Po Peng, Mr. Kok Yeo Seng, Mr. Chang Beng Lee, Mrs. Chang Kuan Chin Cheek, Miss Chang Yee Keng, Mr. Cheng Hong Lee, Miss Cheng Hwang Chuan Yuen, Mr. Peh Gink Hong, Mrs. Peh Suet Kee, Mrs. Peh Suat Neo, Miss Peh Bong Kheng, Mrs. Chen Sun Hui Khom, Mr. Chang Chang Sen, Mrs. Wang Chang Yick, Mr. Yap Yin, Mr. Tan Beng Song, Mrs. Low Siu Luan, Mrs. Tan Hong Gek, Miss Tan Hwa Yung, Mr. Wong Wing Ming, Miss Wong Ying Eng, Miss Wong Ying Cheong, Miss Wong Ying Leng, Mrs. Wong Twing Leong, Mr. Wong Ying Hong, Mrs. Wong Ying Kiong, Miss Wong Ying Soon, Mrs. Chen Chee Cheng, Miss Wong Suh Hwa, Mr. Khor Suat Siu, Mrs. Mak Fung Hing, Miss Khor Yee Wah, Mr. Khor Yat Woon, Mr. Chan Kwok On, Mrs. Chan Kwok On, Pte. Chin Yew Ping, Mr. Lie Lan Koen, Mr. Chan Mun Tho, Mrs. Chan Mun Tho, Mr. Chui Wong, Mrs. Chui Wong, Miss Chui Wong, Mr. & Mrs. Maung Kyaw Zan, Mr. Lam Yiu, Mr. Liu Shing, Mrs. Liu Shing, Pte. O. F. Cocion, Sgt. Lubbeck, Mr. Lam Hui Chong, Mr. Lam Cheong Kee, Mr. Lam Chun Kee and Mr. Lam Khun Kee.

HONGKONG passengers will assemble at Queen's Pier at 1.00 p.m. on Thursday, May 16th, and KOWLOON passengers will assemble at Naval Landing Base (between Star Ferry and Kowloon Godown Wharves) at 3.30 p.m. to await Embarkation Officer.

Passengers must NOT board the vessel without first obtaining their embarkation cards, which will be issued at assembly points.

M. A. CLINTON, Major R.E. Civil Repatriation Office.

Hong Kong, 14th May, 1946.

NOTICE

Meals in Requisitioned Hotels

With effect from 16th May, the Government will cease to be responsible for the provision of meals in the Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., have accepted responsibility for furnishing reasonably adequate meals at the rates given below.

HOTEL RESIDENTS

Present 'A' Ticket Holders and future residents of Hotels for whom Service rations are not being drawn—3 meals a day—\$5.50.

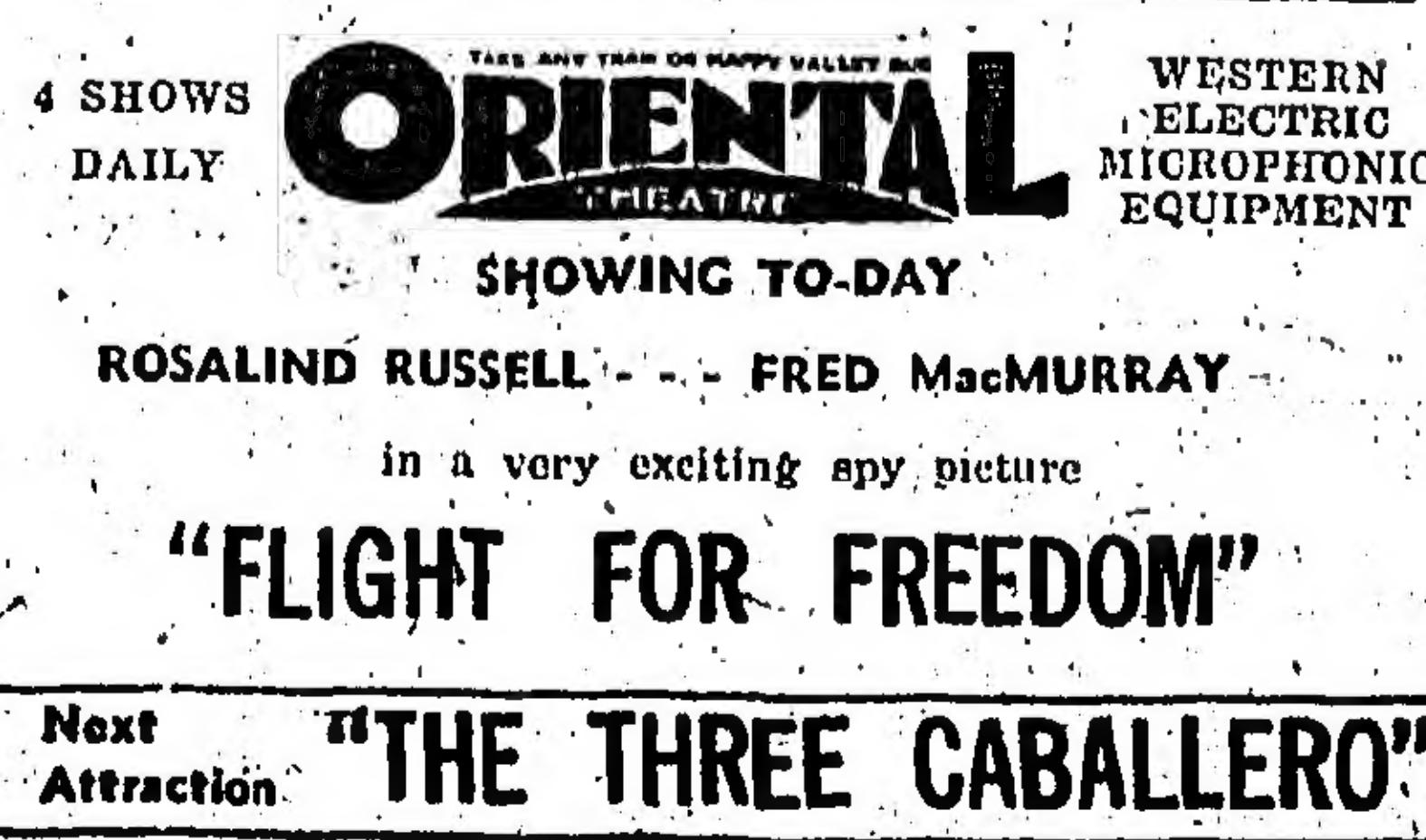
NON-RESIDENTS

All persons not residing in Hotel:

Breakfast \$2.00
Lunch (3 courses) 3.00
Dinner (4 courses) 3.50

D' TICKETS

From the 16th to 31st May, luncheons will be served to 'D' Ticket Holders at the present price of HK\$1.00 per person. Breakfasts and dinners will not



Next Attraction "THE THREE CABALLERO"

Nazi Admiral Says:-

Pearl Harbour Was A Surprise To Germany

NUERNBERG, MAY 14. THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOUR CAME AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO THE GERMAN NAVY, THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HERE WAS TOLD YESTERDAY.

THE TESTIMONY WAS GIVEN BY ADMIRAL WAGNER, DEFENSE WITNESS, IN AN EFFORT TO SHOW THE REICH HIGH COMMAND HAD NO PLANS OR CONFERENCES WITH THE JAPANESE PRIOR TO DEC. 7, 1941, WITH A VIEW TO EVENTUAL WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Admiral Wagner maintained that Admiral Erich Raeder, then Commander-in-Chief, stressed all Naval measures to be examined very closely regarding the United States, to prevent incidents.

In the summer of 1941, he even ordered submarines withdrawn from American waters, Wagner claimed.

Wagner also asserted that in 1940 and 1941 the other navy chief on trial, Admiral Raeder, talked emphatically against war with Russia.

"He also felt the United States fleet was very strong and we could not fight the United States and Britain simultaneously," Wagner added.

Neutral Sinkings

Under cross-examination by British prosecutor on the torpedoing of neutral ships, Wagner declared there were "political reasons" for attacking Norwegian, Danish and other small nations cargo vessels.

The prosecution contended that the navy files proved that Germany was deceiving neutrals "with a public disclaimer that some sinking were definitely established as U-Boat attacks."

This is essentially applied to the sinking of three Norwegian and six Danish ships early in the war.

A charge that a young German naval lieutenant was lured into testifying against Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, former naval C-in-C, in the belief that it would save the lives of three of his comrades, was laid before the tribunal.

Killing Survivors

Admiral Wagner said that Lieutenant Peter Josef Helsig, who testified on behalf of the prosecution early in the trial, had declared that his interrogators told him his testimony could save other naval men, and would not be used as evidence against Doenitz.

In his testimony for the prosecution, Helsig accused Doenitz of issuing statements to naval officers which were construed as advocating the wantful extermination of torpedoed survivors. — Associated Press.

British Strength

Nuernberg, May 14. Rear-Admiral Gerhard Wagner, the former Chief-of-Staff of U-Boat commanders, told the War Crimes court today that the strength of the Royal Navy at the outbreak of war was "greatly superior to that of the German Navy."

"The British Fleet's superiority cannot be expressed in figures," he said, "and a war with Britain appeared absolutely impossible."

"No plan for war existed before its outbreak," he added.

In the witness box to give evidence for ex-Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the former Naval Commander-in-Chief, Wagner supported the contention of his former chief that the German Navy was not ready for war in 1939 and had "only a handful of submarines" ready for the sea.

Brazilian Bases

During his evidence, Wagner stated that early in the war the German Navy Command received information that U-boats were being attacked by aircraft when they were in such a position as to make it impossible for the planes to have come from anywhere else but Brazil. He added that later the Nazis learned that Brazil was giving bases to the United States.

In cross-examination, Wagner admitted that large neutrals like Russia, United States, Japan and Spain were exempted from the "sink on sight" order, but he said that since all military actions are determined on political basis "the Germans were prepared to terrorise the small neutrals but were taking no risks with the big ones."

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Reuter.

SPINSTERS AT COMMONS

London, May 14. Spinsters from all over Great Britain, who yesterday presented a petition to the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, for pensions at the age of 65, appeared today in the lobby of the House of Commons to back up their appeal.

They were representatives of the National Spinster Pension Association and they interviewed several Members of Parliament in search of sympathetic support. — Reuter.

Mr. Hoover Wants More From Britain

Washington, May 14. Mr. Herbert Hoover today indirectly rejected the idea of restoring rationing in the United States when he declared at a press conference: "You are going to get more food from the United States by voluntary than compulsory means."

Just back from a 35,000 miles trip to 22 famine threatened countries with a report which he had delivered to President Truman, Mr. Hoover reiterated his suggestion that Britain should divert a further 300,000 tons of wheat from her "pipeline" supplies but he said he had received no assurance from the British Government that they would take such steps.

Mr. Hoover reminded Frye that the United States was opposed to exclusive trade privileges in enemy countries. He expressed the same view to Lord Halifax.

Italy, he emphasized, had complete freedom to organize and conduct her domestic air lines as she thought fit. — Associated Press.

WINDSORS AT NICE CEREMONY

Paris, May 14. The Duke and Duchess of Windsor are expected to attend the unveiling of a statue to Queen Victoria, the Duke's grandmother, at Nice on May 24, the anniversary of her birthday.

The ceremony will be Franco-British, with four British destroyers in the background and the British Ambassador to France, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper attending.

The statue was removed by the Germans during the war and is now to be restored in the garden of the Hotel Regina. — Reuter.

HONOUR FOR VANSITTART

Paris, May 14. Lord Vansittart, former Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the British Foreign Secretary, was today Associate Member of the French Academy of Political and Moral Sciences in succession to the late President Roosevelt.

The total requirements were 14,484,000 tons and "probable supplies" over the same period amounted to only 10,897,000 tons.

Stressing, "if mass starvation is to be prevented, it will require a constant effort," Mr. Hoover added: "We are confident that until the end of August a further vigorous conservation in surplus countries is needed, mainly in meat and fats, so that with a more energetic co-operation between nations the remaining deficit will be largely overcome."

Mr. Hoover refused to draw on the subject of supplies of food from Russia, but he commented, before closing the conference: "We are going to have a breathing spell around Sept. 1." — Reuter.

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Washington Diplomats At Loggerheads

Washington, May 14. The widening split within the State Department may vitally affect American foreign policy on almost every major outstanding issue. This is one of the main problems which will confront Secretary of State James Byrnes on his return from Paris.

One resignation has already resulted and speculation is rife among departmental insiders that others will either follow or there will be important reassessments later this year.

First to resign was Colonel Alfred McCormick, who quit his post as organizer of the Central American Intelligence Unit because he contended, plans were wrecked by opposition within the department. Speculation as to possible future resignations revolves chiefly around Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary Will Clayton and McCormick's successor, William E. Rostow.

The struggle appears to be an out-growth of the traditional fight between the foreign service officers (career men) and career diplomats (non-career men) for influence in the department. Career men maintain that they must control all aspects of American relations with a foreign country in order to make certain a policy is well developed and consistent.

Forward Policy

Non-professionals, including lawyers and economists, assert the United States must develop a more forward-looking foreign policy than diplomats supply, and that if the United States does not put over a workable

peace, no other nation will, and for this reason, it should try sincerely to develop every possible way of getting along with Russia.

Career men have advocated a firm stand against any Russian move for expansion into Western Europe. Acheson, Clayton and Rostow are among the department's non-professionals. — Associated Press.

London, May 14. Sir Gordon Taylor, President of the Royal Society of Medicine and distinguished British Admiral Surgeon, will leave by air tomorrow for the United States to take the chair of Surgery at Harvard University.

Sir Gordon will deliver the parchment of honorary fellowship of the Royal Society of Medicine to Colonel W. S. Middleton, Dean of the Wisconsin University Medical School.

He will also visit Canada to present a similar parchment to Colonel G. C. Montgomery, Mc-

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

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London, May 14.

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INSURING U.S.
EXPORTERS

Washington, May 14.
A Bill to establish a \$100,-
000,000 insurance division of
the Export and Import Bank in
order to insure American ex-
porters against the risk of non-
payment of foreign customers
has been prepared by Senators
Pepper of Florida, and Murray,
of Montana, both democrats.

Pepper said the "measure
would not provide a subsidy for
American exporters. The fun-
damental of the contemplated
system is that premium incomes
shall be sufficient to defray the
costs of the system's operation
and any loss incurred. Other
nations have for years provided
export credit insurance for
their trade.—Associated Press.

SHIPPING
MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday:—S.S. Iraq Victory
from Shanghai. S.S. Taos from
Kure. S.S. Oradel. S.S. Bengal
from Singapore and S.S. Blaauw
from Shanghai.

Scheduled Arrivals

Today:—M.F.A. War Bharata
from Singapore. H.S. Karoo from
Kure and U.S.S. Orleck.

Tomorrow:—U.S.S. Adm. H.M.S.
Phenix from Pratas and S.S. Seapool
from Seattle.

Departures

Yesterday:—H.M.S. Oceanway
for Singapore. S.S. E Sang for
Shanghai and S.S. Brockley Moor
for Singapore.

Scheduled Departures

Today:—nil.

Tomorrow:—S.S. Samphill for
Mike and H.M.S. Whimberl with
H.D.M.L. 1082 to Hikino.

Silk Prices May
Go Lower

NEW YORK, MAY 14.
EASTERN-UNITED STATES SILK MANUFACTURERS EXPECT COMPETITION OF JAPANESE, CHINESE AND ITALIAN SILK SOON TO FORCE PRICES LOWER IN THE AMERICAN AND OTHER WORLD MARKETS.

"EXPECT SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER PRICES OF RAW SILK AND FINISHED SILK ITEMS AS COMPARED WITH RECENT HIGHS," SAID THE MARKET ADVISORY SERVICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL BUREAU, A PRIVATE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION. "THEY WILL CONTINUE, HOWEVER, SUBSTANTIALLY ABOVE PRE-WAR PRICES. DEMAND FOR SILK ITEMS WILL EXPAND WITH A SHARP GAIN IN SUPPLY, AND ESPECIALLY WITH LOWER PRICES."

When the government agency, War Assets Corporation, sold 3,000 bales of surplus raw silk in February, buyers paid an average of about \$11.76 a pound. Hosiery manufacturers paid as high as \$22.25 a pound for fine quality silk.

The Journal of Commerce, a newspaper of business, reports some important silk buyers have stated they will pay at the most \$9 a pound for Japanese silk, recently arrived in the United States a 2,600-bale ship, now being tested at Hoboken, New Jersey. An executive of the U. S. Testing Company, which is grading the Japanese silk, estimated its value at about \$2,000,000, or the equivalent of \$6 a pound.

Price Ceilings

The Japanese silk, first of imports expected to be about 10,000 bales (of 133 pounds each) monthly, was imported by the government agency, United States Commercial Company. The silk will be sold within the next few weeks.

Manufacturers of women's stockings and other silk textiles were increasingly impatient for revision or removal of price ceilings by the government Office of Price Administration. Retail price ceilings on silk stockings were set during the war at \$1.35 to \$1.65 a pair, based on a pre-war price of \$3.08 a pound for raw silk.

In order to make a profit on stockings made from silk bought at present prices manufacturers say silk stockings would be priced at nearly \$4 a pair at retail.

Stocking manufacturers did not any sales of silk stockings would be delayed until removal or revision of controls over retail sales prices. Price controls were removed from raw silk in January. Nevertheless, hosiery manufacturers were reported planning to make silk stockings in anticipation of elimination of government price controls.

Some manufacturers expected silk stockings to be on sale by the end of May.

More Shipments

Additional silk was reported en route from Japan, China and Italy. The Journal of Commerce said three large shipments of Japanese silk, two shipments of Chinese silk and three shipments of Italian silk were expected to be en route to the United States shortly.

The first shipment of Italian silk which arrived aboard the steamship Notre Dame Victory—783 bales weighing 54,612.1 kilograms—was consigned to private manufacturers. Market reports said 78 percent Italian silk was offered at \$10.75 a pound, 81 percent silk was offered at \$11 a pound and 83 percent silk at \$11.25 a pound.

More than 600 bales (133 pounds per bale) of Chinese silk was expected to arrive.

Chinese and Italian silk is being imported by private silk merchants. Japanese silk imports are under government control, and will continue under government control for some time, it was understood.—Associated Press.

The bidding:
South West North East
INT. Pass 2NT Pass
3NT Pass Pass Pass
West thought briefly about
making an opening lead from his
hopeless hand, and finally hit
upon the deuce of spades. East
won with the spade Ace and, in
his turn, did some thinking.

It was pretty clear that the
spade suit could not be depended
upon to provide the bulk of the
tricks needed to defeat the contr-
act. Hence there was no real
point in continuing the suit; the
part of wisdom, rather, was to look
for a suit which would have
some chance to beat three no-
trumps.

East's long diamond suit seemed
to fill the bill, so East returned
the five of diamonds at the
second trick. Dummy won with
the ten of diamonds, and South
found himself unable to fulfill his
contract. He could win three
spades, three hearts, and one club
in addition to the diamond already
taken. The only play for no-
trumps lay in a successful club
finesse.

But when South tried the club
finesse, West won with the club
King and returned a diamond.
East was then able to take four
diamond tricks, defeating the con-
tract.

Yesterday you were Oswald
Jacoby's partner and, with both
sides vulnerable, you held:

S K 4
H Q 7 5 3
D K 8 3
C Q 7 6 2

The bidding:
S. K 4
H Q 7 5 3
D K 8 3
C Q 7 6 2

Jacoby Schenken You Maier
1S Pass 1NT Pass
2D Pass (?)

ANSWER: Bid two no-trump.
Your hand is considerably better
than your partner may expect,
and you show your extra strength
and game hopes by this bid. If
your partner has only a minimum
opening bid, you ought to be fairly
safe at two no-trump, or three
diamonds.

Question:
Today you hold the same hand,
and the bidding continues:

Jacoby Schenken You Maier
1S Pass 1NT Pass
2D Pass 2NT Pass

BD Pass (?)

What do you bid? (Answer
Tomorrow).

N.Y. STOCK
MARKET

New York, May 13.
Individualized strength persisted
in the N.Y. Stock market
today although light selling pressure
put many leading issues on
the losing side.

Buying was again based partly
on earnings and dividends, splitting
up possibilities and faint hopes
of labour adjustments. Dealings
were quiet throughout the session.

Transfers totalled 1,260,000

shares.

Dow Jones Averages ... \$76.92

20 Industrials ... 207.34

20 Rails ... 44.04

15 Utilities ... 43.06

Adams Express \$23, Alaska

Juniper \$8 1/2, American Can \$90 1/2

American Smelting \$68 1/2, American

Telephone \$104 1/2, American

Tobacco \$39, American Water-

works \$26, Anaconda Copper

\$47 1/2, Aviation Corporation \$11 1/2

Baldwin \$84 1/2, Barmal \$30 1/2

Bendix Aviation \$46 1/2, Bethlehem

Steel \$105 1/2, Boeing \$27 1/2, Borden

Co. \$56 1/2, Canadian Pacific \$18 1/2

J.L. Case \$47, Eastern Kodak

\$25 1/2, Electric Light & Power

\$27 1/2, General Electric \$46 1/2

General Motors \$73 1/2, Goodrich

\$50 1/2, Goodyear \$74 1/2, Homestake

Mining \$40 1/2, International Har-

vester \$90 1/2, International Paper

\$25 1/2, International Tel. & Tel.

\$24 1/2, John Deere \$156 1/2

Kennecott Copper \$55 1/2, Mont-

gomery Ward \$100, National Dis-

tilers \$84 1/2, National Lead \$26 1/2

New York Central RR \$21 1/2

Packard Motors \$10, Pan Am-

erican Airways \$20 1/2, Pennsylvania

RR \$21 1/2, Radio Corporation \$10

Real Silk \$30 1/2, Republic Steel

\$36 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco \$44 1/2

Schenck \$60 1/2, Seacor Roebuck

\$47 1/2, Shell Oil \$39 1/2, Socony

Vacuum \$17, Southern Pacific

\$61 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif \$50 1/2

Standard Oil of New Jersey \$75 1/2

Studebaker \$31 1/2, Union Bag

\$34 1/2, Union Carbide \$119 1/2

U.S. Rubber \$77 1/2, U.S. Steel \$85

Westinghouse \$36, Youngstown

Sheet & Tube \$76—Associated

Press.

U.S. COTTON

New York, May 13.

Cotton prices—May \$27.34 bid,

July \$27.59, October \$27.75,

December \$27.78, March \$27.80

(\$19.147) \$27.87, Middling Spot

\$28.16.



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HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1946.

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"WAR IS LEGAL" Jap. Defendants Ask For Dismissal Of Charges Tokyo War Trial Arguments

ATOM BOMB

New York, May 14. A joint announcement by the U.S. Army and Navy said that the United States has a more powerful atomic bomb than that dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, last year, a Washington despatch to the "New York Times" revealed today. This announcement answered charges abroad that the United States had developed a bomb with more devastating power.

"The bomb which will be used at Mikita for the forthcoming tests is of the standard type or the same which was used at Nagasaki. It is the best type we have available," the announcement said. —Reuter.

HOUSING REPORT ISSUED

(Continued from Page 5)
restrictive legislation at the present time would increase the high cost of living and aggravate the existing tendency towards inflation.

(xv) The majority of properties which will not undertake repair or rebuilding work so long as costs of materials and labour remain high, unless Government assistance in the form of a subsidy is granted to them.

(xvi) Finance alone, without the immediate prospect of obtaining materials, would be insufficient. "Easy" money combined with lack of materials would push prices up and the tendency towards general inflation would become marked.

(xvii) The cost of reconstruction should be borne by the community as a whole and not only by the owners of damaged and destroyed property.

(xviii) In order to spread the cost over a period of years, any subsidy should be repaid out of taxation, but care must be taken that the cost does not fall on the poorer classes.

(xix) European type accommodation has suffered proportionately far more damage than Chinese type accommodation. A subsidy is advocated, but if the cost is to be borne by the community as a whole, great care must be exercised in the apportioning of the subsidy to avoid discrimination between the different classes of the population.

Recommendations

In view of the foregoing conclusions the Committee recommend—

(i) That adequate building materials be purchased and imported by Government without delay. The importation of transport and building materials of all descriptions is of paramount importance.

No time should be lost in acquiring as much as possible of the surplus stocks of the Australian and U.S. Forces in the Pacific, and the necessary financial facilities should be afforded.

All building materials imported into the Colony should be registered in a Government pool.

An adequately staffed Stores Department, with men experienced in buying and handling engineering and building construction stores, should be organised by Government.

The services of local firms should be enlisted for importation, storage, and distribution of materials.

Local production potential should be encouraged and utilised to the fullest extent.

Subsidies

(ii) That Government should decide on a policy to assist property-owners to provide the necessary housing accommodation. Assistance should be given, conditional reconstruction being completed within a specified period.

(iii) by allocating materials from the above-mentioned Government pool to property-owners in such a way as to make available the largest number of dwellings as soon as possible, having regard to the interests of the community as a whole, and

FIVE OF THE 28 JAPANESE DEFENDANTS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY SOUGHT DISMISSAL OF THE INDICTMENT CHARGING THEM WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR JAPAN'S POLICY OF AGGRESSION.

FORMER PREMIER BARON HICHIRO HIRANUMA AND FOUR OTHERS JOINED IN A NEW LEGAL MOVE CONTENDING THAT THE TRIAL BY REPRESENTATIVES OF ONE OF THE ALLIED NATIONS WHICH DEFEATED JAPAN DENIED THEM "A LEGAL, FAIR AND IMPARTIAL HEARING".

United States Army Captain W. G. Furness, who defended Homma in Manila, told the court in his opening argument on the motion that it was supplementary to a petition taken under advisement by the tribunal yesterday challenging its authority over crimes against peace and crimes against humanity.

Seeking to be free from the grave allied charges with Hirunuma (premier in 1939) were former foreign ministers Yosuke Matsuoka, Mamoru Shigenobu, Togo, who was minister at the start and again at the end of the war, and Yoshiro Umezawa, ex-commander of the Kiangsi Kwangtung Army and also a surrender signer.

Not At War

They re-stated the contention by Ichiro Kiyose, chief Tojo defense counsel, that there was no basis in international law for the 36 counts of crimes against peace which charged the prisoners with planning and carrying out wars of aggression.

They sought dismissal of the counts charging violations in Manchuria on the grounds that the stated offenses were against the Mongolian People's Republic with which Japan was not at war. For the same reason they asked removal of specifications against allied nations during the periods prior to Pearl Harbour. Five defendants also filed a motion for particulars asking for special times and places of the conspiracies of murder and aggression.

Not Murder

Attempting to quash the charges of mass murder in the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbour—and elsewhere, Bruce Blakely, American defense counsel for Umezawa, asserted that "killing in war is not murder" and that war itself was legal.

"If the killing of Admiral Kidd at Pearl Harbour is murder, we know the name of the man who has loosened the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. We know the Chief-of-Staff who planned that attack. Is murder on their conscience?"

Blakely said the Allies were attempting to impose responsibility for the death of thousands of persons on men "innocent of any specific connection therewith." —Associated Press.

Jews To Set Up Govt. By Force

New York, May 14. Doctor Louis Altman, President of the United Zionists Revisionist Organization of Palestine, announced here today that the group will set up with armed force, if necessary, a provisional Jewish Government for Palestine this year or next.

The Government's first task will be the repatriation of 1,000,000 Jews in the first year of its existence, Mr. Altman said.

He told a news conference that the provisional government would be established by General de Gaulle while Marshal Petain headed the Vichy regime.

Asked about the possibilities of British opposition, Mr. Altman said, "I do not know but maybe this government will be recognised, but if it involves a struggle, that will also be part of our activities, as violence is the only language the British Government understands." —Associated Press.

seriously nowhere in the Middle East."

He compared his group's government with the provisional government maintained by General de Gaulle while Marshal Petain headed the Vichy regime.

Asked about the possibilities of British opposition, Mr. Altman said, "I do not know but maybe this government will be recognised, but if it involves a struggle, that will also be part of our activities, as violence is the only language the British Government understands." —Associated Press.

Mr. Altman, who is also the chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Now Zionists Organization, discounted Arabian threats of a holy war, declaring "they are taken

SPORTS SECTION

SCHMELING

London, May 14. Max Schmeling, the former German world boxing champion, was today sentenced by a military government tribunal in Hamburg to three months' imprisonment and fined 10,000 marks, for infringing military government orders, the British News Service in Germany reports.—Reuter.

U.S. Baseball

New York, May 14. In the American League Boston resumed its winning ways, defeating the New York Yankees 3 to 1 before the season's largest crowd, more than 68,000 fans. Harris pitched for the victors.

The Detroit Tigers stretched their winning streak to seven straight games, the longest in two seasons, defeating Chicago's White Sox 4 to 1. Dizzy Trout was the winning pitcher.

Washington and Philadelphia split a doubleheader, the Athletics taking the opener 6 to 4 and the Senators the second, 3 to 1. Fowles was credited as the winning hurler in the first, and Nigrelle in the nightcap.

St. Louis and Cleveland likewise divided a twin bill, Bob Feller pitching the Indians to victory 4 to 3 in 10 innings in the second, 9 to 3 with Shirley the winning pitcher.

The Indians will certainly not forget it, for they piled up the mammoth total, after a poor start, of 454. They set an all-time English last wicket partnership record and Nayudu added the first hat-trick of the tour.

Surrey started their uphill task with the knowledge of possible defeat and the slimest chances of victory. Against steady bowlers, their batsmen took chances, paid the penalty and crashed badly for 136.

The highlight of their collapse was the slow bowler Nayudu's hat-trick, which was achieved in a most spectacular fashion. He got Fishlock out with a very bad ball, the England batsman treading on the wicket in attempting a big hit.

Nigel, Surrey's captain, then played a googly into the hands of silly mid-off, and with the third delivery, A. V. Bedser never attempted to play a googly, which pitched near the off stump.

Smart Fielding

India's fielding was keen, with Gul Mahomed excelling in the outfield.

Bannerjee and Hazare again kept a stretch length but twice when Bannerjee pitched short Gregory pulled him for a leg boundary. In view of the precarious position neither Gregory nor Fishlock were inclined to take chances and the score rose slowly. Augie Galan and Ed Stevens smashed out home runs to lead Brooklyn to a 13 to 4 victory over Philadelphia with Lombardi pitching for the Dodgers.

Cincinnati took both ends of a doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals, the Reds winning the first game 4 to 2 in 10 innings with Buckley's pitching, and the second game 6 to 1 with Blackwell in the pitcher's box.

Boston went on a batting spree to defeat the New York Giants 6 to 5 in the first of a doubleheader and then won the second game 7 to 5. The Red Sox took 19 innings to down their opponents in the second contest. Blackwell was the winning pitcher in the opener and Wright in the second.

Score: R. H. E.

Boston ... 3 3 0

New York ... 1 3 3

Chicago ... 1 7 0

Detroit ... 4 8 0

First game: Washington ... 4 9 1

Philadelphia ... 6 11 1

Second game: Washington ... 3 10 1

Philadelphia ... 1 4 0

First game: St. Louis ... 3 0 2

Cleveland ... 4 9 0

Second game: St. Louis ... 9 12 1

Cleveland ... 3 0 1

In the National League Chicago beat Pittsburgh 3 to 1.

Augie Galan and Ed Stevens

smashed out home runs to lead Brooklyn to a 13 to 4 victory over Philadelphia with Lombardi pitching for the Dodgers.

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Score: R. H. E.

Pittsburgh ... 1 7 1

Chicago ... 3 8 1

Philadelphia ... 4 10 2

Brooklyn ... 13 13 1

First game: Cincinnati ... 4 12 1

St. Louis ... 2 6 1

Second game: Cincinnati ... 6 7 2

St. Louis ... 1 3 1

Associated Press.

Major League leaders:

National

Batting—Reese, Brooklyn .411.

Runs—Ryan, Boston, 21.

Stolen bases—Holmes, Boston, 18.

Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 31.

Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 8.

Triples—Musial, 3.

Home runs—Mize, New York, 6.

Stolen bases—Kaiser, Brooklyn, 4.

Pitching—Lanier, St. Louis, won 4 lost none, average 1000.

American

Batting—Peaky, Boston, .394.

Runs—Peaky, 31.

Hits—Pesky, 43.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 12.

Triples—Spence, Washington, 4.

Home runs—Dimaggio, 4.

Stolen bases—Case, Cleveland, 5.

Pitching—Harris, Boston, won six lost none, average 1000.

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